SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1883.

Amusements To-Day. American Institute—Exhibition. Academy of Music—Irish Husinal Pestival Casino Prince Methodalem. Sant S P. M.
Commopolitan Theatre Equipe Paradox. 2:30 and S P. M.
Commopolitan Theatre Equipe Paradox. 2:30 and S P. M.
Budy's Theatre Dollars and Schoe. 2 and 1:15 P. M.
Grand Opera House Paris; or, His Little Hatchel. 2 and S.
Grand Opera House — Paris; or, His Little Hatchel. 2 and S.
Grand Opera House — The Bajob. 2 and 5:20 P. M. Mible's Garden-Excelsion. I and a P. M. People's Theatre-Pritt in Ireland. I and a P. M. Son Francisco Ministeris - 2 and 2 P. M. Spracer's Palace Music Stall - Variety - 2 and 2 P. M. Star Thouter - Proposed to Humble - 2 and 2 P. M. Standard Thouter - The Merry Duchess - 2 and 2 15 P. M. Thentre Comique - Mulligen Guard Pictic. | 8 P. M. Thalin Thentre - Des Spittentuch der Konnigin, | 2 and 8. Tony Paster's Theatre-Vim IP M Union Square Theatre - Pink Dominis & P. M. Windsor's heatre - Hearte of Oak. Tund & P. M. Wallock's Theatre - Heats with Payer 1:50 and & P. M. MAY. Theatre - 18. Sand & P. M. Eth Av. Theotre-Divorceus. Tand I P. H. 14th 9t. Theotre-Peders. Tand I P. H.

Subscription by Mail-Post Paid. DAILY, Per Month .. DAILT AND SUNDAY, Per Year WEEKLY, Per Year. THE BUN, New York City.

884 St. Theatre-New Jane Eyrs. 2 and 5 P. M.

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Don't Be in Too Great a Hurry.

mency order, or registered letter.

Our valued contemporary, the Buffulo Courier, which is in favor of smashing everything in order to rush into an immediate and uncompromising agitation in favor of free trade, and which is greatly dissatisfied with our more moderate counsels, inquires whether THE SUN will be ready to advocate tariff revision in five years, or in ten years, or in twenty years.

We answer that we shall be ready to advocate it when its necessity is clearly demonstrated, and when the right time has come, whenever that may be. But, meanwhile, we are decidedly opposed to breaking the Democratic party to pieces and keeping the Republicans in power forever, with all their abuses and corruptions, for the sake of an untimely controversy about an economic doctrine that is at present impracticable.

Sufficient for the day are the duties thereof. When the Republican party has been turned out, when the Government has been reformed. when the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy are established as the rule of the republic, will be quite time enough to raise the tariff into the front rank as a chief topic of political controversy and action.

Wait Till 1885.

The Democrats of this city will have beautiful chance during the next few days to make fools of themselves, to make the State coubtful next year, if not this, and to play into the hands of the Republicans. The protessional Republican politicians who run the New York machine, are undoubtedly honing that the sort of armed neutrality which seems to exist at present between the two prent factions of the city Democracy, will covelop into actual hostilities before election day. Then the usual sickening business of "deals," and "selling out," and "throwing." and "knifing" will be done; the Democratic I are ticket will be cut ail to pieces to save | able to their control. They introduced a bill the factional city and county tickets, and the | providing that Ministers should be present Republicans will squeeze in, or come so near to doing it as to have their opponents in a sorry plight. The Democrats will be more intent on cutting each other's throats than on lighting an enemy, in whom some of them in this city sometimes find a convenient ally

This kind of thing has been done often enough before. It is such a miserable and idiotic thing to do that one would suppose there ought to be no danger of it. Still, there seems to be some danger of it.

Just at pre-Ant the County Democrac nobear to be taking altogether too too-loft via view of their position. Some of the hotheads among them are not satisfied that the counsels of their wiser leaders were followed at Buffalo. These gentlemen would rather beat Tanmany Hall than beat the Republicans. They want blood, and they themselves have rather too much bad blood already But they are good fellows, who will, we hope, cool down in a day or two, and recollect that the organization they are supposed to fight has its headquarters in Washington, not in Fourteenth street.

If oar brethren of the County Democracy will allow us, we will gently suggest that it is possible that they plume themselves a little too much upon their regularity and supposed superior standing in the party. There are a good many Democrats outside of this city, and none of them sets the regularity or irregularity of the Democrats in this city at a pin's fee. A corrupt, incapable, and useless party is to be turned out. Every Democrat is expected to help in bringing about that indispensable result. Regular or irregular, he is just as welcome, his party standing is just as good, and his vote counts for just as much as that of any other man.

As to our Tammany Hall and Irving Hall brethren, we must ask them not to fly off at a tangent, and not to insist on too much. Their course was conciliatory and prudent in regard to the Convention, and we hope that they will not be inclined, as signs are not wanting that they may, to protect their local interests at the expense of the party in the State and the nation. We hope they do not agree with one of their leaders who thinks that if the County Democracy does not clutch at the first olive branch that is offered, the alternative must be " war to the knife." War to the knife with the Republicans is what is wanted, not a limited

partnership with them. When the rhodomontade of the Democratic Hotspurs has sufficiently vented itself, we believe that they will shake hands and make common cause against the enemy. A little more good feeling and good sense will make matters all right.

Beat the Republicans out of their boots this year and next year. If you are bent on fighting among yourselves, wait till 1885, and then slash away to your hearts' content. You can't hurt anybody but yourselves then. Now you might succeed in ruining the prospects of your party, and in delaying by blind folly and want of patriotism its return to power and the return of the country to nest government. It will be a valuable ad-

spirit of our city Democrats if they fall out again over a handful of patronage.

Norway's Constitutional Crisis.

The attempt of the house of BERNADOTTE, which gained Sweden by a trick and Norway by brute force, to crush the liberties of the Norwegian people seems likely to provoke a revolution which may cost the imported dynasty one of its two crowns. The whole Norwegian Ministry has been impeached for the violation of constitutional rights. and, according to a telegram from Christiania, the judicial proceedings will presently begin with the trial of the Prime Minister. The guilt of the accused is flagrant, and if the effort to shield them from their just punishment shall prove successful-if, in other words, it shall turn out that the King's Ministers in Norway are practically irresponsible-the people will properly hold the King himself accountable for the breach of the Constitution, and may declare that the compact, by which alone he rules, is broken.

By affinities of race and language, and by distorical relations, the Norwegians are more trongly attracted toward the Danes than toward the Swedes, and it was much against her will that Norway, which is essentially a democratic commonwealth, found herself yoked by a decree of the Congress of Vienna to a monarchy whose social and political institutions were alien and repulsive. The hardy descendants of Norse farmers and sea rovers, whose brethren founded a republic in Iceland six hundred years ago, and whose immediate ancestors under the nominal sway of Denmark had preserved a large measure of self-government, did not relish being turned over like so many beeves as the price of Bernapotte's betraval of his patron. It required all the military power of Sweden, backed by the threat of armed interference on the part of Russia, to extort reluctant and partial acquiescence in the disgraceful baygain which the Holy Alliance ordained. As it was, the Norwegians would not recognize the French upstart for their ruler until Represented had stripped himself of nearly everything except the bare title of sovereign by agreeing to accept a Constitution which had already been sanctioned by the royal house of Denmark, and which embodied the most thoroughly democratic institutions

By this admirable organic law, all titles of nobility, all class distinctions and privileges, wore swept away, and the humblest freemen were made legally and politically peers of try in 1881. the descendants of the mightlest Jarls whose names are famous in Norse history. All political power was vested in the Storthing or national legislature, and although for certain purposes the Constitution recognized a second chamber, it was virtually a mere committee of the popular assembly, being chosen from its members. The King could only exert executive functions in Norway through his Norwegian Ministers, who are directly responsible to the Storthing. Under such a provision, a King would exercise far less power in Norway than is possessed by a President in the United States; but, not satisfied with this provision, the framers of the Norwegian Constitution insisted upon curtailing still further the royal authority by limiting the right to veto legislation. It was accordingly stipulated in the fundamental covenant between the country and the dynasty, which forms Norway's Magna Charta, that if a bill or resolution should be passed by three different Storthings, it should inso facto become a law, notwithstanding the refusal of the King to sanction it.

which exist in Europe.

It was the resolute assertion of this constitutional right by the Norwegian legislature that has given rise to the present crisis. For many years the Liberals have had a majority in the legislature, yet the King has persistently refused to choose his Norwegian Ministers from their ranks, or to remove them when their acts had incurred the censure of the people's representatives. Determined to put an end to this evasion of the clear purport of the Constitution, the Liberals devised a plan to render the Ministers amonand this bill, having been passed by three successive Storthings, has become a law within the territory of Norway, and has been so declared by a resolution of the assembly. recorded more than two years ago. The Crown, nevertheless, protested against this action on the part of the Storthing, and has encouraged its Ministers in their disregard of the new law.

The only course left open to the legislature in each circumstances, unless it was prepared to connive at the subversion of its conditutional rights, was to impeach the refractory Ministers. This step, accordingly, was taken. Whether the trial, however, which will soon begin, will result in conviction is of course a different question, for the Supreme Tribunal, which has cognizance of cases of impeachment, may be swayed by considerations counter to the aims and wishes of the Norwegian Liberals. The Liberals, however, represent a great majority of the people, and the acquittal upon technical grounds of the incriminated Ministers would probably be followed by an uprising fatal to the pretensions of the house of BERNADOTTE. rests upon its pledge to sustain the Constition a pledge it never meant to keep, and which it has repeatedly and defiantly broken.

The German Bicentenary.

Two hundred years ago to-day the first German colony landed in America. It had not been hasty in migrating to these shores. Seventy-six years before, the English had established themselves in Virginia, and threescore years had clapsed since the Dutch settled Manhattan Island. British Catholics had been dwelling in Maryland for half a century, and British Puritans for a longer period in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Even a band of Swedes, under PETER MINUIT, had sought a home fortyfive years earlier in what is now Delaware, where, in 1655, old Gov. STUYVESANT, sailing from Manhattan, reduced them to Dutch sway. As for France and Spain, their explorations in the New World had stretched back through the preceding century. Yet it was only when WILLIAM PENN founded on a memorable basis the commonwealth which bears his name, that Gorman interest in the possibilities of America as a future home was thoroughly awakened. Then, at last, "on the banks of the Rhine, it was whispered that the plans of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS and OXENSTIERN were consummated; and from the highlands above Worms, the humble people who had melted at the eloquence of PENN, renounced their German homes for the protection of the Quaker King."

It is this event, the arrival at the newly founded village of Philadelphia of about twoscore German pioneers, the first fruits of PENN's missionary visit up the Rhine a few years before, whose two hundredth anniversary is now to be celebrated with great ceremony not only in the Quaker metropolis, but in Newark, in Washington, in Cincinnati, and in many other cities throughout

vertisement of the patriotism and public | the Union. In some places the festivities are to continue for four days; in several of them they will cover two. The Philadelphia commemoration begins to-day, for it was on the 6th of October that the ship Concord, which had sailed from London on the 21th of July, 1683, landed this little body of emigrants. Still, it was two days later that, un der the leadership of FRANZ DANIEL PAS-TORIUS of Limburg, who had arrived at PENN's colony some weeks before, they chose for their home the spot from that time called Germantown.

The orations, the sermons, the poems, and the pageants that have been prepared for these celebrations, will seek to depict the memorable train of events that have followed from this humble beginning. They will record the simplicity of the early government of the German colony, and the religious and philanthropic aims of its promoters. They will recall the memorable fact which WHITTIER has expressed in his" Lines to RITTNER" and in other verses, that the first testimony of a religious body in America against slavery came from Pastorius and his Germantown Quakers, as early as 1688, in a remonstrance directed to the Yearly Meeting of Friends. They will tell of the founding of a school for the teaching of Indians, at Bethlehem, by the Moravian Brothers, under Zeisberger; of Christopher SAUER'S establishment of the first German press in America in 1738, and the first German newspaper the following year; and of STEUBEN and the other German officers who fought for American independence.

But allegorical representations and tab leaux, whatever they do for the past, cannot adequately set forth the magnitude of the German element and influence in the Union of to-day. Even thirty years ago, in 1852, Germany sent us 150,000 immigrants; and although three years later the annual arrivals had dropped to less than half that number, and remained at a low rate until the civil war was ended, they rose to 125,000 in 1969 and to 155,000 in 1872. Germany had furnished, in the decade from 1820 to 1830, only one-twelfth as many immigrants as the British Isles; but in 1972 these two sources of immigration had become almost equa! in 1881, Germany's contingent reached the enormous number of 240,572, or a half more than that of England, Ireland, and Scotland combined.

The lapse of two centuries furnishes this historic contrast of the little band of about forty persons brought over on the vessel of Cant Jevences in 1633, with the quarter of a million of Germans that flocked to this coun-

The Herald and the Newsmen.

We learn that an agent of the Herald has been visiting some of the newsdealers to inquire whether they will be willing to sell the Herald at two cents a copy, provided it is furnished to them at a cent and a half. This ndicates that the proprietor of that journal is coming to the conclusion that his war upon the newsmen is not likely to succeed.

Certainly it ought not to succeed. margin of profit is entirely too small which is left to the newsdealer, when he is required to pay a cent and two-thirds for the Herald and then retail it at two cents. The Herald alleges that this affords a profit of twenty per cent, upon the transaction, but it is not se The retail dealer cannot afford to pay his fare down to the Herald office and back in the night for the sake of the small sum which he can gain on twenty, fifty, or one hundred copies of the paper. He is therefore, compelled to buy from a whole sale dealer, who requires him to pay a commission of ten cents upon every hundred copies, a reduction of nearly onethird in his possible profit. Then on a rainy day he is liable to have a number of copies left over; and thus the business does not afford even the meanest livelihood to the man who attempts to carry it on.

But when we compare the rates we are discussing, with the profits afforded by other branches of the publishing trade in which the labor and risk are much less, the margin left to the dealer by the Herald is seen to be ridiculously small in comparison. We have taken the trouble to send to some of the large publishing houses to ascertain the rates allowed to retail dealers upon the publications at the meetings of the national legislature, they issue, and the following are the results of our inquiries:

Coas Schinger's Sons allow to customers whose pur chases are moderate, a discount of 1885 per cent., to those whose purchases are large, 40 per cent.; to occasiona customers, buying on a small scale, 30 per cent.

Dopp Manb & Co allow to jobbers 40 per cent, and these jobbers sell to the retailers at Sil, per cent are count. This firm do the principal part of their country mainess through jobbers, saying that experience has taught them that this is the most economical nine The Century Company sell their whole edition to the American News Company at a price which is not reported. The news company charges the dealers 28 cents a copy for the Century magazine and the retail price is 35 cents, leaving a profit of 7 cents on each copy, D. APPLETON A. Co. allow from 330; to 40 per cent. discount on their publications, according to the magnitude of the purchases

Harry & Brother allow 2004 per cent, on standard tooks, 40 per cent on juvenile books, and 18% per cent on school books. The prices of their periodicals are as follows: Macazine, trade, 27 cents, retail 35 cents Weekly Journal, trade, 7 cents; retail, 10 cents. Bur cents: retail: 5 coms.

In endeavoring to crowd down the newsmen, the proprietor of the Hecald has evidently engaged in an undertaking which cannot be accomplished, and we are not surprised at any sign of his intention to come whose only valid claim to rule in Norway | down. But even the half-cent profit which is now offered, may not satisfy the dealers; and after he has reduced his wholesale price to a cent and a half, they may still find i necessary to exact three cents from the retail purchaser. He would give them much better satisfaction, no doubt, if he were to imitate the example of the Teibune, and sell his paper to dealers at two cents, leaving them to retail it at three cents a copy.

Against Monopoly.

The Atlanta Constitution says that the scheme to abolish the taxes on whiskey and tobacco will find favor with the monopolists, but it will not suit the people.

Our contemporary is mistaken. It is the monopolists who wish to maintain the taxes on whiskey and tobacco. The great manufacturers of these articles are heavily proteeted by the present rates of taxation. People of small means are either compelled to earry on the business by moonlight, or are altogether prevented from engaging in it.

Taking off the taxes on whiskey and tobacco would destroy some of the greatest monopolies that have ever got to a head in this country, and at the same time it would abelish some of the most odious and revolting opportunities for the abuse of a branch of executive power that is now virtually beyond control.

Several very interesting cricket matches have been played this year, but none, probably. against All United States, which has been gothe Quaker City side are the well-known Amer-CLARK, BREWSTER, and MacNUTT of the Young America Club, THAYER, Law, and Lowny of the Merion, J. A. Scott and Storver of the Belmont, Carvin of the Girard, and WISTER of the Germantown. On the other side are the English professionals G. Weight of Buston Lave

of Staten Island, CLEVERLEY of Brooklyn, Bot. TOMORE of Pittsburgh, TYRES and BROMBEAD of Philadelphia, and Dale of Detroit, aided by Messrs. LESTER and Wilson of the Staten Island Club, Davy of the Manhattan, Oopen of the Chicago, and Brown of the Pittsburgh. Of these all but one, we believe, are English cricketers, while all the Philadelphians are American born. The match is really one therefore, of the best American amateurs against seven picked English professional cricketers and others who can be got together while giving both the East and the West a good representation. This makes the match one of unusual interest

The Florentine tradesmen who are said to be rejoicing over the prospect of adding Ismail. Pasha and his harem to the purchasing population of the city must not be too sure of their prey. What if the ex-Khedive should take the fancy to move to Utah, as a place where a very much married man has more sympathy than elsewhere in Christendom?

Although the rumor of JUH's death by falling into water after filling himself with whiskey derives confirmation from the men who wen in search of CHARLEY McComas, and who say that GERONIMO was chosen chief in JUR's stead, it cannot even yet be implicitly trusted. NANA's death was reported with particulars quite as plausible, yet Chook found him alive and lively. That the Apache leader has fallen a victin liquor is more credible than if his conquest had been claimed by Arizona avengers or the regular cavalry; but he may horeafter prove to be only too much alive.

Among implements of destruction lately invented may be noted that of Mr. SHIKLDS of Coopwood, called the Mississippi Sweepstakes after the State of which its author is a resident. This gun, it is claimed, shoots 4,000 balls at the explosion of one cap, and thereby will kill or wound 800 men out of a regiment o 1.000, at 300 feet, and at that distance cover a space of 100 yards, filling a want long This last intimution, that mankind has long needed superior devices for killing, is rather queer. It had seemed that humanity was getting on very fast of late years with its improved instruments of slaughter before the advent of the Sweepstakes.

Of ship canal enterprises there has long been no lack, but now another is proposed, which is to connect the Bristol and British Channels by a waterway 62 miles long A main object is that of making a shorter route from the South Wales coal field to the English centres of population, and by this conduit the distance from London to Cardiff would be greatly shortened, as there would be no need of going around Land's End. The question is the simple one of whether the canal would pay; and its estimated cost \$15,000,000, is certainly a large outlay to pay interest on.

Nine months of the present year shows falling off of not quite sixty thousand immigrants at Castle Garden, compared with those anded during the corresponding period o 1882. But it is remarkable that the largest rate of decrease was at an earlier part of the main season. September brought the great number of 32,900 immigrants, or only 631 fewer than the same month of last year, so that one might almost suspect that the steady decline had once more about touched its lowest point, and been checked. The records of the present month will throw more light on this point, but mean while it is certain that the total immigration or the year at Castle Garden will reach a third

The annual opening of the American In stitute Fair in this city is not now looked upon as so important an event as it was when New York was comparatively a small town. The city itself has become a great, open, free fair, wherein visitors from the country are able to see and learn a great many things that no other fair has to show. Yet the Fair of the American Institute is always interesting, even though it is so largely an advertising show and now that it has once more been thrown open, it will constitute one of the sights of the netropolis during the fall.

The annual Convention of the American Bankers' Association is to be held next week n Louisville. As this is the first time that the ssociation has appointed a meeting place se ar South, one day will be devoted to considering the relations of Southern resources and wealth to national prosperity: but the regular subject of the year's banking incidents, and the almost as chronic question of silver money will doubtless furnish the main topics of discussion

Facts Regarding the Speakership.

Washington, Oct. 5. - The recent canvas regarding the Speakership printed in the Pribune and Courier-Journal was produced by the joint efforts of those papers, aided by Mr. Carlisle, the latter point being well authenti cated. Persons here who have given the exhibit attention, are struck with the fact tha Mr. Cariisle's strength as a candidate for Speaker proceeds, to a considerable extent, from the quarter where immediate tariff re vision in the interest of free trade is strongest

The only thing which the canvass tends t show, is that the selection of Mr. Carlisle for Speaker will be directly favoring the immed ate reopening of the whole tariff question, and general and all-absorbing agitation of the country for free trade purposes, the verhing which the Republicans strongly desire. With Mr. Randall for Speaker a strong poin will be gained in the interest of peace, stability, and prosperity.

So far as the showing has a direct bearing or the question of the strength of candidates, per ons who have scrutinized it with a large knowledge, are able to point out its insecura cies and draw from it conclusions at variance with that deduced by Mr. Carlisle's friends. The popular belief in Mr. Randall's election is continually strengthening, and apparently for well-grounded reasons.

The Nomination of Mr. Willard Bartlett From the Brooklyn Eagle.

The Democrats of this, the Second Judicial district, by nominating Mr. Willard Bartlett vesterday for the Surreuse Court Judgeship created by the constitutional amendment adopted last year, have presented a candidate eminently 11 to be voted for. He is a gentle man of excellent character, of fine legal attainment and of a strong judicial cast of mind. Moreover, h comes of a family distinguished at the lar. The opp tiven to his nomination turned in no degree on any que tion of his worthings for the position. The objection to him on the part of the Brooklyn delegates, who support of Mr. Britton, one of the recognized leaders of the Brooklyn for, was that he had kept himself so much loof from public affairs as to be practically unknow o the steat body of Democratic voters, and this objection is well founded; for though he was educated in the ity and has resided here for the past fourteen years, h

has taken no part in any of the contentions which have from time to time occupied public thought. We do not, however, believe that any citizen will with hold his vote from Mr. Bartlett because of this. Inneed while the sentiment which moves men to honor thor who have made the community their debter must co-mand the approval of reason, there is an advantage having the ermine worn by men who, so far as can ! seen, have not had their tempors railed or their feeting affected by the controversies of people whomay comb before them for justice

A Request and Three Answers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Shr: Please the mea prayer which would be proper to say who saked to say grace at tea by your lady friend. I have an placed in such a position and have full semewhat all arra-sed. Yours with respect. F. H. McManos 15 Manos R. Sept. 47. For what we are about to receive, the Lord make us truly thankful! Ameu! Our Father who art in heaven, give us this day ou

Let us bless the diver of all blessings! Amou! The City of Paris.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you inform me which is the second largest city in the world in respect to population?

Bacourty Oct 4. An Oplulan from the Hub. From the Boston Post THE SUN had eight pages again Wednesday.

The law of England has hitherto permitted verdict of "Not guilty on the ground of insanity" in cases of homicide where the de-fendant proved to be insane. A different form of verdict is now required in such cases. The jury must declare that the accused is guilty. yet at the same time say that he is insane, and hence not responsible for his acts. The change was made by a bill passed at the last session of Parliament. It is not regarded very favoratremely illogical, insamuch as the form of indictment for murder remains the same as before. There was some sense in saying, as the old verdict said, that a man who was insane, and berefore had no will, could not be guilty of wilful murder; whereas such a man must now e pronounced guilty and yet not liable to punishment, because the wilful element of the rime is wanting. Objection was made to the old form of verdict. "Not guilty, on the ground of insanity," for omitting to state that the prisoner had committed an act which would save amounted to wilful murder if he had been of sound mind; but it manifestly implied as much, and was certainly preferable to the new orm, which too closely resembles a declaraion that the accused is guilty and not guilty

NOTES OF LEGAL PROGRESS.

The Supreme Court of Michigan holds pool selling on games of base ball to be gaming within the meaning of the statutes of the State against keeping gaming rooms. The fact that the games upon which the wagers are laid do not take place in the room, but at a distance, is declared to be unimportant. "Beting upon a game of billiards which is being played in New York." says Judge Cooley. "can is readily be carried on in a distant city, in a room appropriated to the purpose, as in the very room where the playing is going on; and if the latter is a gaming room so must the other be." The court considers it to be gaming or gambling to bet upon any game, although the game may be perfectly innocent and there may be no wager between the players themselves. Betting is thus equivalent to gambling whenever the bet is to be determined by the result of a game but there may be betting which is not gaming, as for example, in the case of an election wager. Horse races, however, as well as dog fights, foot races, and cock fights have been held to be games within the terms of the English statute on the subject passed in the time of Queen Anne, which is the basis of much of the American legislation,

The Institute of International Law met in September at Munich. A good deal of attention was devoted to the conflict between the marriage laws of different nations. One of the committees presented a report recommending that the form of the marriage contract should be determined by the law of the country where the marriage occurs, while the capacity of the parties should be determined both by the law of the place of marriage and the law of the nations to which the husband and wife respect ively belong. This proposition aroused so much discussion that the subject was postponed to the next meeting of the Institute which is to be held in 1885 at Brussels. A reso lution in favor of the free navigation of the river Congo was adopted. The manual of the laws of war, prepared by the Institute, has recently been translated into the Chinese language and published in China at the instance of a diplomatist of that country. It was also stated that the French Government had lately established a library in Paris to promote the knowledge of foreign law.

The new Bankruptcy act in England has effected a change in the law which gives great satisfaction to workingmen. Herotofore, the wages of a clerk have constituted a preferred claim against the bankrupt's estate to the extent of four months' salary, while similar pro-tection to a workman extended only to pay for two months. Under the new statute clerks and workmen are treated alike in respect to the preference of claims. At the recent Trades Union Congress in Nottingham the old law was denounced as a scandal to the country, but the new act was spoken of honefully and with approval as tending to make bankruptcy les profitable to unscrupulous traders.

Seventy-five cases are reported in full in the ninety-first volume of New York Court of Appeals Reports, which has just been published Decisions in thirty-nine other cases are also noted in the memoranda at the end of the book. Out of sixty-six of the fully reported cases, twenty-two each were decided by the General Terms of the Supreme Court in the First and Third Departments (New York and Albany), while eleven each came up from the General Terms of the Second and Fourth Departments (Brooklyn and Rochester). The proportion of cases in which the Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the court below was as follows: From the Second Department, 72 per ent.; First Department, 68 per cent.; Fourth Department, 63 per cent., and from the Third Department, 59 per cent. Thirty cases out of the thirty-pine mentioned in the memoranda are affirmances, but the court which made the decision appealed from is soldern indicated in these memorandum cases. During the period embraced by this volume the New York and Albany General Terms gave the Court of Appeals just twice as much work as the two others; but that of the Brooklyn General Term shows the best results

The proceedings at Cape Town in respect to the removal of O'Donnell to England for trial for the murder of Carey, the informer, indicate that the power to determine where a prisoner shall be tried in such cases rests wholly with the executive authorities, and is not a matter of judicial discretion at all. An application was made to the Supreme Court of Judicature for Cape Colony to restrain the Governor from removing O'Donnell: but the Judges held that was justified in granting a warrant of removal under a British statute passed in 1881 known as the Fugitive Offenders' act. This act empowers a colonial court or a colonial Governor or the British Home Secretary to order the removal of a prisoner to another jurisdiction" if the place where the witnesses for the prosecution and for the defence and the facts of the case make it desirable so to do. Where a colonial Governor, acting under this statute, decides that the removal of a prisoner is desirable, that decision is conclusive, and the courts will not disregard it.

A Noble Ticket-Sound Sense from Stephen

From the Texian The following is a ticket that would arouse

> For Vice Prezident S. S. COX of New York.

Leak at the records of these men in Congress-twenty years of determined opposition to jubbery, river and harbor steals, and rascality in every form! In the history of the tiovernment since the war, there are no other such examples of devotion to the public interests. They stand out in bold relief as preeminently fitted for the emergency of bringing the Government back to the old standard of honesty and economy

An Insolvent Banker Arrested.

St. Louis, Oct. 5.—A few days ago it was announced that Snyder's bank at Chenoa, Ili., had failed Yesterday John E. Snyder, the insolvent hanker, was rrested on a warrant sworn out by Kingman & Co arrested on a warrant sworn out by Kingman & Co. Warron M. Fales and Afred R. Kidwell, business men of themen, and taken to Bloomington. Kingman & Co. and Fales charge that supder obtained an under take preferices, having taken deposits after be known in the land warrant of the fall of the continued of the fall of

Must Vote as Directed by the Clergy. PANAM". Sept. 26.-The Liberal vote at the

PANAM. Bopf. 26.—The Liberal vote at the recent election in Kenador was much larger than either party expected, and each claims a triumph. All the preserve have not been heard from and the result is not dethnick shown. The Archbishop has addressed a pastoral letter to the cleray, which he orders to be real in the clurries in which he informs the people that as the electrons for the force that are about to take place, and many are informat as to who are the fitting candidates to elect they must east their votes as instructed by the street.

WORK AMONG COLORED CATHOLICS. The Efforts of the Roman Catholic Church in

The colored Catholics of New York city are much pleased with the prospect that they will soon have a church of their own. Father Burtsell who will have charge of the church says that the first services in the church that has been bought for the colored Catholics, at the corner of Bleecker and Downing streets, will be held on the second Sunday in November Speaking of the work that has been done in

this city for them. Father Burtsell said: "In 1857 or 1858 Father Preston started a sodality of colored people in the Convent of Mercy, at Houston and Prince streets, and when he was made paster of St. Ann's some four years later, he engaged me as his assistant to start a Sunday school for the colored

four years inter, he engaged me as his assistant to start a Sunday school for the colored people. They showed the greatest interest, and camp to the school as long as the church was in Eighth street. In the Convent of Mercy, they were greatly interested in having a sodality by themselves. Fathers Medican, Kearney, and Kean were interested in the work there. Father Duranquet also took an interest in it.

"The colored Catholics seemed very anxions to have a church of their own in this city. Many of them come from Maryland, Louisiana, and the West India Islands. There are large colored Catholic Churches in Baltimore, Louisville, Charleston, and Washington, and in St. Augustine. Fia., there are many colored Catholics who attend churches not exclusively for them. About ten sears ago the Community of Josephiles was sent to this country from Mill Hill, near London, to have charge of the work done in behalf of the colored members of the Church. That was to be their sole duty. The Community exercises a sort of guardianship still over all the colored Catholic Churches in the Colored Catholic churches in the United States."

"Is it believed that a time will come when a colored Catholic priest will preside over the new Church?" Father Burtsell was asked.

"I certainly would be glad to see that accomplished." Is replied. "None of the colored priest, however. I was present at the Colored Episcoral Convention last week, and heard the opinion expressed that the Propaganda in Rome had aiwars discouraged the ordination of colored priests. But when I was in the College of the Propaganda, in 1862, there were sight colored men preparing for the priesthood. To-day there are four colored students preparing for the priesthood. To-day there are four colored students preparing for the priesthood. To-day there are four colored students, and heard the opinion expressed that the Propaganda in Rome had aiwars discouraged the ordination of colored priests. But when I was in the College of the Propaganda, in 1862, there were sight colored men

FAMOUS EDITIONS OF SHAKESPEARE Caples of the First Four Editions Sold for \$725 a Volume.

The sale of the library of the late Joseph J. oke of Providence, R. I., was continued yesterday and some very large prices were realized for books, opics of the first second, third, and fourth editions of Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies, published according to the true original copies," In single volumes, drew out the most spirited holding. The editions contained portraits of Shakespeare by Drorshout, and Hen Jonson's verses.

The first edition was printed in 1923, the second in 1923, the shirel in 1934 and the fourth in 1935. All four volumes were well bound. They were started at \$589 a volume, and were knocked down to Mr. Grey, a well-known book collector, by \$72.9 a volume, Mr. Cooke is said to have refused \$5,535 for the set.

Twenty-four volumes of the Abborstord Edition of the Waverley Novels were said for \$17,25 a volume; a reprint of Shakespeares plays, first edition, for \$13, print of the Waverley Novels were said for \$17,25 a volume; a region in the volumes, \$17,75 a volume; the block of the same, in sixten volume, for \$29 a volume; the slatespeare Gallery of Kagravings, in two volumes, by Boydell, for \$50 a volume; and Shakespeariana, a history of the original quarters and Shakespeariana. fragedies, published according to the true origina istory of the original quartee and folios of Shakes eare, by Justin Winsor, in one volume, for \$80.

What We Spend on Base Ball. From the Hartford Times.

A correspondent has made the following ough estimate of the expenses attending the eight pro-

rough estimate of the expenses attending the ef-fessional ball chins in the country: Salaries of eighty men (average) including sub-stitutes. Car fare for fare lined expenses while travelling. Salary managers. Salary unpures. Travelling expenses of unpire and managers. Bental of grounds. Frinting Sonfers pay. Bots, uniforms, and buils. Board while clubs are house playing Expense of busses. Ac Incidentals

tation, or eight clubs (called the League), is evidenti oo small. It must be too small by at least \$18,000 in the another \$2,500. Some of them get \$3,000 a season. Some of the best editorial writers in New York do not ommand more. The time has been when even a high figure would have expressed that average, but the law of demand and supply appears to be gradually equalizing things, even in base ball. Our correspondent probably underestimates the aggregate expenditure for the League; the truth, very likely, would be \$200,000 instead

But even that \$200 (80) represents only one assure tion. There are others. In the association of which the Philadelphia Athletic are members, that club is said to have expended-or, which is for our purpose practically the same thing, its backers have expended for itstatement becomes possible in the light of such crowds as that famous club has drawn in its encounter with other noted clubs in some of the cuies, 18,000 he ing in attendance, for example, to see one gament s Louis, representing \$0,000 for that one game, while gatherings of 10.00) have been noted in that and othe cities. Probably \$2.20.00 would be an underestimate o the total expenditures by the associations and individnals that back up the various professional nines in the

But that large expenditure represents only one side of the question. On the other side are the aukhoon sums that have been paid out by the basedail loving public for the privilege of witnessing the 370 games. That base ball "pays" financially is indicated by the con-tinuation of the clubs and the widespread public interest in the subject. If a quarter of a million has been paid out in keeping up the clubs of 1883, a considerably larger sum has been paid by the spectators of the games. *1x hundred ingental dellars would perhaps not be an over estimat of the total expenditures for innerteal) this year. Resides the EC League games at 60 cents admission, the color wind up the grason with a series of half-price "exhibition" games. The total expenditure no doubt exceeds

Meturn of the Seventh Regiment Band. The Seventh Regiment Band has returned

en its summer four. Mr. John Killan, our clarionet players, said veste day

clarionet players, said yeste day?

We left here on July 21 for Cleveland, where we played a week. From there we went to Louisville, stooping a night in Cincinnati and giving one concert to the Louisville Lyposition building we gave two concerts a day for fifty days. Mr. Capp a had a choracy of five hundred, who presented him with a handsone good medial at the end of our engagement. We gave congette in Midwanker and one in Betroit on Sunday. Our and come in Detroit was not so large as in the other closes we visited. Afterward we played at forede and Buffalo, the reception very where was so cordial that we expect to imake a similar tour next summer.

Appraiser Ketchum Removes Clerk Mehrer. United States Appraisor Ketchum removed theries W. Mehrer yesterday from hisothes as cierk. An appeal will be made to the Secretary of the Treasury as well as to the Civil Service Board.

Arthur, Come Home! Arthur, dear Arthur, come home to us now

The summer is over and gone. You said you would be in the White House again As soon as hot weather was done.
But cool are the days that October has brought. And frostily cool are the nights. And why should you stay by the far sounding sea

Your Cabinet, too, has persistently tried

The whole summer long you have given to sport And seldem to duty a day Except to draw promptly your pay.

To copy your style and your ton Thile many departments were run by the clerks And Brigadier General Mahone. Arthur, dear Arthur, come home! Perhaps it is true that you prove to the world,

As men of your party have said. That the tiovernment runs just as smoothly and well With no constitutional head; But voters will say, if you give up to play The summer and part of the fall Sthout being missed by the co

Then why does it need you at all? Arthur, dear Arthur, come house! When Ludies Went Shopping in Hausve

Curious and interesting history of the changes of fashion in New York. See to morrow's Sunday Mercury.

Give attention at once to anything symptomatic of cholers uncluse distribute or any lowest complaint by using promptly Dr. Jacob et all minister listens, and you will avoid much suffering and in little danger. The reputation of this medicine has been established by its ment and it is now everywhere recognized as a signi-ser or reliable—dis-

SUNBEAMS.

-Mount Jefferson Davis is the highest eak in Nevada | Its abitude is 13 075 feet. -The total outflow of all the mineral wa

ers of France is estimated at 10,334 gallons per minute ... The pike toll gate near Washington, Pa., Ten cotton factories and nine gold mines

ire in operation within a radius of thirry miles of Char-It is stated that the poisoning of the elephant at the Imperial Menagerie at Schonbronn was effected by the use of 650 grains of prussic acid. He disc

-Since Philadelphia's public officers have een restrained by the law limiting the expenditures to be sum actually received for taxes, the rate has been While drawing water from a well Robert

liandy of Goliad. Texas, drew up a snake coiled arounthe bucket and rope. The snake bit his check, and being on so firstly that Mr. Handy had to pull it off. -A remarkable specimen of the golden

carp was taken from the Thames at Wallingford, in England, the other day. It measured thirty inches in length wenty two inches in girth, and weighed twenty pounds -Judge Black left by his will \$2,000 to his crandson on condition that he should drop the name of beremuch Sullivan and assume that of Henry Vantries

... The Central Pacific Railroad Company's snow sheds are guarded by two watenmen, who are con stantly on the lookout for fire. Their house is on the top. of Red Mountain, where they can see the whole line of sheds. A fire train is niways renty

Paper is now made in Sweden from the deached and blanched remains of mosses that lived centuries age, and now found in enormous quantities. be paper is turned out in all degrees of excellence, tissue to sheets three fourths of an inch thick. -Nell Lincoln of Rutland, Vt., is to have a

ury trial. The Justice's court had found her liable to a ine of about \$4.500 or to imprisonment in the House of Correction for about thirty years. After the trial before the Justice, she was bailed in \$4,500. She had sold liquor -The number of years that a student has

to spend at a medical institution before obtaining a Jegree is: In Sweden, 10; Norway, 8; Denmark, 7; Belgium, Holland, Italy, and Switzerland, 6; Russia, Fortugal, Austria, and Hungary, 5; France, England, and anada 4: United States 3 or 2: Spain 2 -In the Austrian empire the production of beer amounts to 34 quarts per inhabitant. In Orest Britain each inhabitant is credited with 115 quarts of

strong beer, in the United States with 40 quarts, in Der park 112, in Belgium 71, in France 24, in the Nether ands 51, in Norway 43, in Sweden 40, in Switzerland 39 -A twenty-dollar gold piece and a silver dollar were found on William Petty's person after his ar rest, in Portland, Oregon. The coins were hollowed out and in each hollow was a mirror. And while they were

lying on the table at an angle of forty five degrees behind a stack of coin in front of the dealer he could see every eard held by his opponents. -The Duke of York, when heir apparent to he throne in the early days of this reign resolved to build a palace worthy of Vicenza in its best days. He fore it was fluished be died irretrievably in debt. It was sold to the Dukes of Sutherland, and is their town residence, Stafford House. It is doubtless the chef d'unyra of its architect, Wyatt, and its great ball, when lighted and full of festivity and flowers is splendid in appear ance. In forty years it reverts to the Crown, and we become a royal residence.

...Of Mr. Blaine's house in the city of Washngton, the Baltimure American's correspondent says. Mr. Leiter, who has rented it, gives for it \$11000 a year, and an authority on affairs of this kind has esti-mated that it will cost \$35,000 a year to run the house on a scale commensurate with its grandeur and Mr. Leiter's ambition; so that at this rate Mr. Leiter will b called upon to expend something like a quarter of a million in Washington in the way of living and keeping up

appearances during the coming five years."

— In the revival of "Frou Frou," which is the present passion of Paris, Sarah Bernhardt wore first a l'ompadour satta overskirt, white satia bouillot skirt to match, the whole trimmed with ruched edges of cardinal velvet. Second, a honeycombed velve princess dress, trimmed with swamsdown, over a white laced skirt, embroidered in white jet. Third, an old gold plush dinner dress and large visite to match, fined and turned up with crimson satin. Fourth, a brown plush dress, with white applique over a lace skirt with golden elots. Fifth, a gray wilk over an Ottoman velvet skirt, profusely ornamented with veivet flowers.

- A witness in a "moonshine" case tried Louisville on Tuesday last, told how the whiskey trade is carried on down on Green River "I wanted a few gal the and went to Davis and told him how much I wan ed." "Did Davis let you have the whiskey?" the prose-cutor inquired. "Oh, no," the witness replied. "Did you take it away from the still yourself?" "No, in Well, how did you get it?" "I went away and returned in about an hour, and found the higuor and tree top." "Who put it there?" "Can't say." "Who did you pay for it?" "Don't know. All I know is that I

This time the husband didn't find them living as busband and wife. F. L. Rafferty left his wife and children in Lockport, Ill., two years ugo, and went westward, ostensibly to find a new home for them. Mrs. Rafterty heard nothing of him for a year, and then she got a despatch from St. Louis describing a drowned mar resembling her bushand. She went to St. Louis and identified the remains, and returned with them to Lock port. About a year later she consented to take a neprotector for her children, and Sunday last was fixed for the amptials; but on Sunday morning the long lost hu-\$70,000. This surprising band stalked in and gave a satisfy

> absence and eilence. -Mobile's prosperity is set forth by a correspondent of the New Orleans Times Democrat: "The last point of importance is the growth of Mobile as an early market garden for the West and the North. Ten years ago, this city, despite her natural advantages, was not producing a vegetable and fruit supply sufficient fo her own needs. Now she has an export trade of nearly \$500,000 a year, and her inland position of shelter from the Atlantic's boisterous breezes enables her in the early part of the year to spring a month shoul of her rivale or that const. Cabbages, potatoes, tomatoes, peas, beau-strawberries, and peaches grow here in perfection, and Mobilians say that besides being a month earlier than the Atlantic coast she is generally a fortnight in advance of

There are still in France 173 Royalist journals—in the provinces 160, and in Paris 13. The latter, having an aggregate circulation of [68,000] collecper day are: The Frincine directed by Thureau Bangin the Soleit, by K. Herbe, the Figure, by M. Mayuard, the inculate, by M. Meyer; the fluiette de France, by M. Jani cot; the Chicon, by M. Cornelly, the Univers. Ventlot, the Monde, by M. Leve: the Defense by J. D. nais; the Action, by A. Burbs; the Mondeur Universal Petit Mondeur Universal, and Petite Press, by M. Dalla: There are four others which, though not keynlist go it for everthrowing the republic-the Constitutionari, to M. Gibot, the Page, by P. de Cassaguse: the Patrict by M. Guyon, and the Petit Capitont, by M. Dechard

Until within a dozen years or so no ochres have been found in the United States that could sur-cessfully compare with French pource, in respect of color and other essential characteristics schres, however, have been mined abundantly in Ver oshire, however, have been indied abundantly in Ver-ment, Pennsylvania, and classwhere, and extensively coupleyed by edictoth manufacturers for a fligr in the body of the cloth, where the color or fint is not ma-terial. But in 1872 at deposit of cohire equal in quality in the French product was discovered on the Appenmentox fliver at Bermuda, Va. and from this source are taken about a thousand tons annually or one-third these about a thousand tons annually, or one third the quan-tity of fine others used yearly in the United States. The about a thousand tone annually, or one third the quan-tity of fine orders used yearly in the United States. The Virginia deposit contains about ten per cent of sand or gen; which must be washed out before the others can be ground and boited, but the French others are so pure as

Lot to require washing.
—When the "blue-ribbon" or tectotal society was first started in England it was made the subject of unlimited radicule, particularly by London subject of unlimited radicule, particularly by London subject of unlimited radicule particularly that a number of the blue ribbons were kept in stock by these publicans, and whenever a customer was leaving the house because he was too drunk to drink more the bar keeper would take one of the badges out of a bowl ander the counter, and, while pretending to help the poor man out, would be it in his bottonhole. The bacchanalians rould then stagger homeward, to the scandal of the elect and the mirth of the ungodiy. It seems however that the matter was so greatly overdone that people ympathies turned toward the blue ribbon me made so many converts as to greatly worry the publi-cans. At the present time the latter have become further saddened by the statement. cans. At the present time the latter have become further saddened by the statement that the list of bine ribbons foots up to 4.000 (20.) and the average annual consum-tion of slesholic drinks per head of population in En-land has fallen from 4 sterling to considerably under 43

-More than half a million of Parisians are employed in commerce, trade, and banking opera-tions, while of the artisan class there are considerably more than a million and a quarter. The liberal professions seem to occupy but a small proportion of the population of th lation. All combined do not amount to 200000 and in the subdivisions the prominence is quite different to what it would be with us. The great majority are in the public service, which employs more than medicine law and divinity all combined. But, after the public ser vice, it is art which gives employment and livelihood to the greatest number of Parisians. Forty two thousand the greatest number of Parisians. Porty two thousand get their mecome from this headed of industry. The doctors come after, but a long way after. Medicine, in its branches, supports 18,080, the branches of course including chemists and all compounders and scaders of medicine. Then comes the law, with its 10,000 votaries medicine. Then comes the law, with its 10.30 otheries from Judge to tantiff. Literature figures very new on the list, for, grouped with science and journalism, it gives employment to only 11.000 people, while all the clergy of all the persuasions excount to but haif that number.